

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR-IN ADVANCE

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THE
SATURDAY GAZETTE,
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF LITERATURE,
EDUCATION,
POLITICS,
GENERAL NEWS,
AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

It is generally acknowledged to be the
most reliable of the newspapers published
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is a matter of pride to those towns which
it so ably and well represents.
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APRIL, 15th, 1874
At a meeting of the Board of Managers
held this day, a dividend at the rate of
7 PER CENT PER ANNUM FREE OF
ALL TAXES
was declared on all deposits entitled
thereto on the first of May, payable on and
after May 15th.

Interest drawn will be credited as
principal from May 1st. Deposits made on
or before May 1st, will draw interest from
May 1st.

This Institution will remove on or about
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sons. On the 31st day of December 1873 there
were \$6,416 Policies in force.

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\$65,609,837.67.

and the Surplus division to Policy Holders as-
mounted to
\$3,727,785.03.

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try or abroad offers equal advantage to insureds
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and large returns by way of dividends.

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May 2-2um

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARDIAN SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—In the
matter of the Petition of Robert M. Hening,
Guardian of Alfred E. De Luz, a Lunatic, for
the sale of Real Estate—no order for sale.
The sale of property in the above stated mat-
ter, is adjourned until
THURSDAY, 4th day of JUNE,
at the same hour on the tract of land first de-
scribed in the advertisement thereof, bought of
William Green by deed recorded in Book L. 12,
of Deeds for Essex County, on page 173.
K. M. HENING, Guardian
May 7, 1874.

MASTER'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY

Between Abram S. Hewitt, Complainant and
The Montclair Railway Company, and others,
Defendants. F. F. for sale of mortgaged prop-
erty.
The sale under the above stated writ stands
adjourned to Saturday, 23d May 1874 at Taylor's
Hotel, in Jersey City, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
Master in Chancery of N. J.,
may 2-2w

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL
ESTATE.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed
by the Orphan's Court of Essex County, N. J.,
by an order of said Court made on the 24th
day of March instant, will sell at Public Vendue
to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the second
day of June next, at two o'clock in the after-
noon on the premises, all those tracts or par-
cels of land situated in Bloomfield, the lot of Henry
J. Davis, deceased. The first tract, three lots
situate on Vine Street and are respectively ac-
tually five, six, and four feet wide and one
hundred and five feet deep, on the other line,
one lot on the easterly line of Hickory Street,
fifty feet wide and about one hundred feet deep,
also two lots adjoining of ten feet wide, one
lot on the west side of Hickory Street about
fifty feet wide and about eighty nine feet deep,
and also on the east side and adjoining the lot
of the Morris Canal and running northerly
about five hundred and four feet to land of
Michael Hickory, easterly along his line about
seventy two feet to Hickory Street, southerly
along the same six feet to Vine Alley, thence
southerly along the same two hundred and
thirty two feet to land now or formerly of
D. C. Hayes, thence westerly along the same
seventy feet to the said lot and place of
beginning.
Dated Bloomfield May 14, 1874.
WILLIAM R. HALL,
HORACE PIERSON,
SMITH E. PERRY,
Commissioners.

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AT DUFF'S CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,
461 BROAD STREET,
Opposite M. & E. R. Depot.
First class goods of the latest styles now ready.
April 9-17

ON PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

As we have in all previous history found
the growth of libraries always in the line
of advancing civilization, so in our own
day we find them present and steadily in-
creasing at all the great centres of influ-
ence and power.

Italy, which has for more than two
thousand years played so prominent a part
in history, is peculiarly rich in libraries.
They are, however, greatly deficient in
modern works, except such as relate to
the theology of the Roman Catholic
Church. I can only allude to some of the
more prominent among them. In Rome
there are several remarkable libraries be-
sides the Vatican. The Barberini Collec-
tion has about 40,000 printed volumes and
7,000 MSS. The Cassanese Library, named
from its donor, Cardinal Cassane, is in the
Dominican Convent in the Piazza della
Minerva, and has more than 200,000
volumes. The Angelica Library contains
more than 84,000 volumes and about 4,000
MSS. The Alexandrine Library contains
about 80,000 volumes and 3,000 MSS.
The Corsini Library has about 60,000 vol-
umes, 3,000 MSS., and 60,000 engravings.
The Franciscan Library has between 40,
000 and 50,000 volumes. The Lucianese
Library has from 30,000 to 40,000. The
Library of the Roman College is said to
contain 70,000 volumes. The Library of
the Oratory is chiefly remarkable for its
MSS.

The Ambrosian Library at Milan, which
was founded by Cardinal Federico Borromeo,
nephew of St. Charles Borromeo, possesses
about 80,000 printed volumes and 5,300
MSS. The Berra Library contains about
125,000 volumes and 1,000 MSS.

The Library of Bologna is especially
rich in Oriental MSS. There are 550 of
Arabic alone. It contains about 105,000
volumes and 6,000 MSS. The celebrated
Mezzofanti was for a long time its librari-
an.

The principal libraries in Florence are
the Laurentian, the Magliabechiana, Mau-
relliana, the Riccardiana, and the Library
of the Belle Arti. The Mediceo-Lauren-
tiana, which was founded by Cosmo de Me-
dici, is a splendid collection of MSS., of
which there are about 7,000, and of these
many are of great rarity and value. Mag-
liabechi, from whom the Magliabechiana
is named, was a servant to a dealer in veg-
etables, but raised himself to the honora-
ble position of librarian to the Grand
Duke of Tuscany. It contains about 140,
000 printed books and 10,000 MSS. The
Marcelliana contains 32,435 volumes and
1,375 MSS. The Riccardiana has about 11,
000 volumes.

There are four public libraries in Na-
ples. The Royal Library contains about
200,000 volumes and 4,000 MSS. The
University possesses 25,000. The Convent
of St. Philip Neri has about 18,000. The
Brancaleoni contains 76,000 volumes and
about 1,000 MSS.

The libraries of Germany are of great
extent and immense value. It is impossi-
ble at this time to do more than to glance
at some of the most extensive and use-
ful.

The Imperial Library of Vienna was
founded in 1440, by the Emperor Frederic
III. It consists of more than 365,000 vol-
umes and 20,000 MSS. The University
Library of Vienna ranks next to the Imperi-
al Library. In 1848 it contained more
than 120,000. The Royal Library of Mu-
nich is the largest in Germany, containing
between 400,000 and 500,000 volumes and
23,000 MSS. The King of Saxony's Pub-
lic Library at Dresden contains 305,000 vol-
umes and 3,800 MSS. The Library of
Gottingen contains 360,000 volumes and
3,000 MSS. The Royal Library at Berlin
contains nearly 500,000 volumes and 10,
000 MSS.

France is liberally supplied with librar-
ies. Among the most considerable of the
provincial libraries are those of Stras-
burg with 180,000 books, Lyons with 120,
000. Rouen with 110,000, Troyes with 100,
000. Aix with 95,000, Grenoble and Besan-
con each about 80,000, Avignon with
60,000, Versailles with 56,000, Amiens
with 53,000, Marseilles with 57,000, Tou-
louse, Dijon and Nimes each about 50,000,
Nantes with 45,000, Caen with 40,000,
Arras, Douay, Chateaubert, Colmar, Can-
ray, Orleans, Rheims, Soissons, Nancy,
Besane and Montpellier each from 30,000
to 35,000. Those of the capital, besides
the Bibliotheque Imperiale, are the Maza-
rine with 123,000 books and 3,000 MSS.
Library of the Arsenal 302,000 books, 6,000
MSS., Library of St. Genevieve 190,000
books and 3,500 MSS., the City Library
with 55,000 volumes, the library of Lux-
embourg with 40,000 volumes, the Library of
Sorbonne with 40,000 volumes and 1,000 MS
S., and the Library of the Institute with a
bout 80,000 volumes.

But the most splendid Library in France
and in the world, is the Bibliotheque Im-
periale, in Paris. It was founded by King
John, who possessed only from ten to
twenty volumes, but was increased to 900
by Charles V. Subsequent monarchs en-
riched the collection, and scholars added

to it their private stores. At the close of
the seventeenth century it numbered 50,-
000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. In
1784 it had increased to nearly 200,000
volumes. This increase was checked for a
time by the Revolution: but, in 1797, an
addition of 500 MSS. from the Vatican was
made, including the inestimable Codex
Vaticanus. In 1858 the library had in-
creased to the prodigious number of 860,
000 printed volumes, 86,000 volumes of
MSS, 300,000 charts and deeds, 1,390,000
prints and a most perfect collection of
maps, charts, &c. It is accessible to all,
and is frequented daily by from 300 to 400
readers. It is the glory of France to have
accumulated the largest and most valu-
able library in the world.

In the British Isles there are many librar-
ies of very great value.
The Library of the Royal Society was
founded in 1667. It contains about 41,000
volumes, and is peculiarly rich in works
upon mathematics and the physical sci-
ences.

Nearly all of the cathedrals in England
have libraries of greater or less value. The
library founded by Archbishop Bancroft,
in the reign of James I., and which was
placed, until recently, in Lambeth Palace,
now occupies a noble hall built by Arch-
bishop Juxon. This library contains a
bout 25,000 MSS which are divided into
seven sets.

The Bodleian Library was founded by
Sir Thomas Bodley in the reign of
Elizabeth. It has been increased by nu-
merous and princely benefactions. It is
estimated to contain upwards of 250,000
volumes of printed books, and about 32,000
volumes of MSS. It is particularly rich
in Oriental MSS.

The British Museum, which takes the
precedence of all libraries in the British
Empire, may be said to have been formed
by the union of four libraries. George II.
conveyed the Royal Library to the British
Museum. Since that time the additions
to this splendid foundation have been en-
ormous. The buildings alone, since 1823
have cost nearly £700,000, and the whole
expenditure has been upwards of £1,000,
000. The book occupy more than forty
miles of shelves.

The libraries of Scotland, Ireland, Spain,
Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium,
Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Russia and
Turkey, are in many instances extensive
and valuable.

THE WITCHERY OF MANNERS.
Almost every man can recall scores of
cases within his knowledge where pleasing
manners have made the fortune of lawyers,
doctors, divines, merchants, and, in short,
men in every walk of life. Raleigh flung
down his lance and into the mud for Eliz-
abeth to walk on, and got for his reward a
proud Queen's favor. The politician who
has this advantage easily distances all rival
candidates, for every voter he speaks
with becomes his friend. The very tones
in which he asks for a pinch of snuff are
often more potent than the logic of a
Webster or a Clay. Polished manners
have made scoundrels successful, while
the best of men by their harshness and
coldness have done themselves incalcul-
able injury—their shells being so rough that
the world could not believe there was a
precious kernel within. Civility is to a
man what is beauty to a woman. It creates
an instantaneous impression in his behalf
while the opposite quality excites as quick
a prejudice against him. It is a real orna-
ment—the most beautiful dress a man or
woman can wear—and worth more as a
means of winning favor than the finest
clothes and jewels ever worn. The
gruffest man loves to be appreciated; and
it is often the sweet smile of a woman,
which we think intended for us alone, that
pairs of Juno-like eyes, or "lips that seem
on roses fed," that betwixches our heart
and lays us low at the feet of her whom
we afterward marry.—Prof. Matthews'
Gleaning on in the World.

WALL PAPER AND CARPETS.
The living room should have a cheerful
toned paper, less delicate than the parlor,
but by no means gaudy or glaring. The
dining room should be plain but rich. The
bed rooms, of course, must be neat and
simple, the prevailing colors by no means
dark. The library should be of some so-
ber, neutral tint, yet warm and cozy.

The carpets to these several rooms
should correspond in style to the papering.
A few years ago, the designers of carpet
figures ran mad with huge designs, and
glaring, ill assorted colors; in crossing a
room one had to tramp over scrolls, cornu-
copia, and huge bouquets, several feet
long. Even now, there are vivid colors
and monstrous figures enough, but we ad-
vise our friends to pass these by, and leave
them to the upholsterers who may be hired
to embellish flesh hotel parlors and steam-
boat saloons. Our home must be embel-
lished with neatness, with designs subdued
and cheery, rather than glaring gaudy col-
ors and large figures. Therefore sound
judgment must be used in the selection of
both paper and carpets.—What would look
look well in a large hall or room would
out of place in the narrow hall or snug
parlor of a cottage, and vice versa.

It is the strange mixture of large figured
paper and small pattern carpets, or the
uniformity and contrast, that often make
dwellings wear such a strange appearance.
The interior decorations of the home
should receive the attention of every man,
and where we find good taste without dis-
play, simplicity and unostentatiousness in
the general arrangement, but with all good
designs and pleasing contrasts, we are

generally correct in supposing that in that
comfortable home there is a refined mind
and genuine hospitality.

ETIQUETTE OF THE FLOWER
GARDEN.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle-
man makes the following suggestions to
those who thoughtlessly violate the eti-
quette of the flower garden.
If the walks are narrow, a little care
will avoid sweeping one's skirts over the
beds, to the injury of the flowers, and the
service of the owners as well. Do not
pick, unbidden, a blossom, or even a leaf.
It may be the very one its possessor val-
ued most. Nothing is more presumptu-
ous than to return from a ramble in a
friend's garden with a bouquet of your own
selection, unless requested, in an unequivocal
manner, to help yourself; and even
then it requires rare discretion to make a
choice satisfactory to all parties. Hands
or pouch nothing whatever; even a touch
injuriously damages, and feeling of a
rose and other buds is almost sure to blast
them. The beauty of scented-leaved
plants is often ruined by having the foliage
pinched by odor-loving friends; better
pick the leaf off entirely for a visitor
than for a half a dozen to be mutilated
by the pressure of fingers, which are
seldom satisfied with trying only once.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.
An account is given in Macmillan's Mag-
azine (quoted in Every Saturday) of an
economic experiment which has been re-
cently tried in Ghent, Belgium, of establish-
ing savings banks in connection with the
schools, for the use of the children. By
the system which is followed; not only are
the children early taught to save, but are
enabled to begin the practice, and are en-
abled to accumulate a small capital before
they go out into the world. This, for
children of a class who are obliged to go
out and earn their living when quite young,
is an advantage of great importance.
Ghent is a town of 131,000 inhabitants,
largely workers in factories. It contains a
free university, with about 500 students,
and some very efficient primary schools.
Some seven years ago, says Macmillan's
Magazine, "it occurred to M. Laurent, the
Professor of Civil Law in the University,
that much might be done through the
agency of the Primary Schools to fami-
lize the people while young with habits of
economy and forethought. Accordingly
he called the teachers of the Ghent Pub-
lic Schools together, explained to them his
plans, and having inspired them with some
of his own enthusiasm on the subject, pro-
ceeded, with their full concurrence, to
divide the schools one by one, in order to
give simple economic lessons to the chil-
dren. He went from class to class, and
from scholar to scholar, enforcing and illus-
trating the advantages of saving, and show-
ing how it might be practiced. A plan
was devised by which the teacher of each
class undertook to receive the little savings
of the children from day to day, even a
single centime at a time. As soon as the
deposits of a pupil amount to one franc he
receives a savings bank book, and a deposit
account is opened in his name with the
State Savings Bank, which gives interest
at the rate of 3 per cent. Each school
also opens with the savings banks its own
separate account, in which all the smaller
deposits are placed from day to day, the
pupil's deposits being transferred under an
arrangement with the bank into his own
name as often as it amounts to a franc.
Simple books and cards of account are
provided by the administration of the bank,
and the children receive duplicates, folded
in a strong cover, to be carried home from
time to time for the information of their
parents; but generally to be presented at the
school. The signature of a parent or guar-
dian is required whenever any deposit is
withdrawn.

"By the simple arrangements the op-
portunity of making little savings was
brought closely within reach of every
child in the Ghent schools, and the moral
influences of gentle and kindly persuasion
was brought to bear by Prof. Laurent and
the teachers with singular success. The
response made by the children and their
parents to his appeals has been marked
during the last six years by an emphasis
and a steady persistence which are well de-
serving of attention."

The public schools of the city are divided
into four classes—free primary schools,
parish schools, infant schools, and ad-
vanced schools. They claimed in 1873 13,383
pupils, of whom 13,035 were depositors of
sums amounting in the aggregate to 433,
064 francs, or 18,323 pounds sterling, an
average of about thirty-five francs each.

The experiment has created great inter-
est throughout Belgium. In Antwerp, in
Bruges, and in the rural districts, success-
ful efforts have been made to secure the
adoption of the same plan; and last year a
new association for the special encourage-
ment of saving has been formed, under
distinguished auspices, with its head-
quarters at Brussels, and designed to operate
on all the communal and State schools of
the country, in a systematic manner."

PLAY.—Play is to be distinguished from
mimicry. This is necessary to
health, but it alone is not play and cannot
supply the need of it. A working man
has all the exercise that he needs; but not
the less he needs recreation. That comes
only from play. When the old Puritan
says to the young Puritan, "If you want
recreation, saw wood," he confounds two
different things. Sawing wood is good
exercise, but it does not supply the need of
recreation. Play is to be distinguished
also from physical training. Gymnastic,
military or calisthenic drill is not play, but
work. It is a part of physical education.
The action is not of the spontaneous im-
pulse to act for the pleasure of acting, but
is for the ulterior end of physical develop-
ment. Any of these exercises may become
play; persons may engage in them at
times merely for the pleasure of the exer-
cise. But when the drill comes as a part
of the prescribed duties of the school, it
ceases to be play and becomes work.—Ad-
vance.

Items of Interest.

Upper Egypt reports a million and a
half of hundred weight of wheat after
supporting its own population.

New York property holders are weighed
down by an enormous tax of \$3.40 per cent
upon an increased valuation.
The last census of Paris was made in
1872, and the whole population at that
time was 1,851,792 of which number
scarcely one-third were to the mayor
born.

The population of London is 3,856,073;
its area 122 square miles; the rateable val-
ue of property \$20,000,000; births, 2,285,
deaths, 1,446, weekly.

Minnesota claims to have the largest
hogging mill in America; built at an ex-
pense of \$250,000, of blue limestone, and
is six and one-half stories in height, or 90
feet from ground to roof, and contains
fifty run of stone.

Seth Green, the great fish culturist and
State Commissioner for stocking streams,
now proposes frog culture for food. He
says: "We have many stagnant pools about
the country, that are useless in their
present state; and believing that there is
nothing made in vain, I do not know of
any other use for them than to make them
into frog ponds. I also believe that it
would make a man wealthy who could raise
a million frogs and get them to market."

The debate on the Indian appropriation
bill has revealed the fact that the cost of
the Modoc war was \$6,000,000; that the
total number of Indians is about 375,000,
of which 244,000 are on reservations, 50,
000 are in roving bands, and the remainder
are in Alaska.

A Thuringian paper, the Jenaische Zeit-
ung, completed its 20th year on the 26th
of April. It has continued during all that
time the property of one family, whose
name is Neuenhahn, and its present editor
and proprietor is HERR A. NEUENHAHN.

A decision has been given by referees
against the Maine Central Railroad, in fa-
vor of a passenger, for injuries suffered at
the hands of a drunken fellow passenger.
It held that not to exclude from the car
persons so drunk as to be noisy and quar-
relsome is negligence which will make
the railroad company responsible for dam-
ages.

A monster hotel is being erected in San
Francisco. It is to cost \$1,200,000, and
will accommodate 1,200 persons. The
gas and ice used in the establishment will
be made on the premises.

The Richmond, Va., Enquirer says: "We
have seen many cities grow rapidly, but
never one that exhibited more signs of pre-
ment as well as rapid growth than
Richmond has since the war and does
now. We went out to Hollywood a day
or two since, and it seemed to us that Al-
addin had indeed been along with his
wonderful lamp."

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